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A NEW Postmaster now.

Those old Postoffice "chests" of the Journal look like last year's birds' nests this morning.

The horse of the late gorgeous Republican Attorney General was sold yesterday in Washington. He goes to Logansport, Ind., to Otto Kraus.

MISS VAN ZANDT, our gritty little country-woman, draws crowded houses in Paris every night, notwithstanding the "hissings." Stay with them, Mademoiselle.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Byrum entertains no bad feelings at the result of the Postoffice controversy, and says that Mr. Jones is "a good man and will make a splendid officer."

Shut! be quiet a moment. Here is consolation for the organs. Says a special: "The interesting discovery has been made that the President's sisters are staunch Republicans, and have not abated a particle of their faith since they came into the White House."

A LETTER referring to the State Geological Bureau, reproduced from the South Ben Times and written by Ex-Senator Leeper, will be found in another column of this paper. It will interest the casual reader as well as those specially interested in geology. The letter deserves compliments Professor Collett and his successor, Hon. Maurice Tompkins.

APPROXIMATE of the appointment of Hon. S. S. Cox to the Turkish mission, we quote the handsome compliment paid him by Colonel John A. Joyce, of Kentucky. He said: "There is Sam Cox, the brightest and best informed man in Congress, and while his sunset of life glows with a mellow light, his sparkling wit shines like drops of diamond dew at sunrise."

Our Evansville correspondent announces that the citizens of that city are overjoyed over the intelligence that Colonel Charles Denby will probably be tendered the Russian mission. The appointment will doubtless be satisfactory to the entire State and wherever the Colonel is known. We refer our readers to the "special" which appears elsewhere in this morning's Sentinel.

THE organs will feel lonely and disappointed with the settlement of the Postoffice controversy. They will have more time now to devote to abusing Colonel Hughes East. By the way, recent pilgrims from the National Capital report that the Colonel is filling his new position with distinguished success. His courteous and gentlemanly deportment has won for him hosts of new friends and admirers.

CLOSING the Interior Department out of respect of Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior will blow up the bellows of the bloody shirt organs for a week to come. Those old confederates never will learn anything. If they only knew enough to vote the Republican ticket they might secure first-class funerals and have Faneuil Hall draped in mourning. Are you looking at us, Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs?

IF the Republican Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, does not quit his attacks on Republicans he will be read out of the party. It will not stand much more "monkeying" of that kind. It is said that he has been severely taken to task by his colleagues on the Republican side. He talks too plainly. Senators Plumb, Hawley, Teller and Dawes condemn his utterances without the least reserve. If the last administration thought Teller did get away with 700,000 acres of public land for the benefit of Jay Gould & Co., these Republican Senators have served notice on Mr. Van Wyck that he must not talk about it in open Senate.

MR. HENRY IRVING has accepted an invitation to dinner in his honor to be given in New York on Easter Monday. The invitation is signed by William M. Everts, George William Curtis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas F. Bayard, Benjamin H. Brewster, Henry Ward Beecher, Chauncey M. Depew, William Walter Phelps, Noah Davis, Edwin Booth, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, George H. Boker, George W. Childs, Joseph Medill, Marshall Field, Murat Halstead, John Hay and others. The last paragraph of the letter of invitation reads as follows: "We hope that your resolution to make your present engagement here a final farewell may be reconsidered, and that from year to year a portion of your theatrical season may be reserved for this country, where your welcome will always be hearty and sincere." Mr. Irving has accepted the invitation. He

says: "Such a distinction, offered by so remarkable a body of American citizens, far exceeds my deserts. This proof of good will must always be most precious."

THE POSTOFFICE.

The appointment of Aquila Jones as Postmaster at Indianapolis was made yesterday, and while the Sentinel had no candidate whom it championed for that office, we can but congratulate our citizens upon the selection of Mr. Jones. He is in every way worthy of the place, has the confidence of all our business men without regard to party, is one of our oldest citizens, has helped as a leading business man to build up our city, and during his many years residence here has been identified with some of the largest enterprises connected with our growth and prosperity.

Mr. Jones was born in North Carolina in 1811, his parents emigrating to Columbus, Ind. From that time until 1856 he served in various official capacities—as Postmaster, County Clerk, Indian Agent, Census Taker, and legislator. In that year he was elected Treasurer of State by the Democrats, but at the end of his term, two years later, he declined a renomination. He was made Treasurer of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company in 1861, and in 1873 succeeded to the Presidency. During that year he also served for some months as President of the Water Works Company.

The hard times of the past few years, especially depressing to the iron industries, brought business reverses to Mr. Jones; but he enjoys good health, is still a vigorous, active, energetic gentleman, and will fill the office of Postmaster with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The other candidates are all good men, and would doubtless have made satisfactory officials, and we doubt not, how with becoming alacrity to the decision made against them.

Democrats have not failed to note the course of the Republican organs during the controversy. Anything that resembles a serious difference of opinion among the ranks of the Democrats is hailed with delight by the opposition. The only hope of future Republican success in Indiana lies in the anticipated rupture of the Democracy. It will not be gratified. Factional contentions are expensive luxuries. Let us not indulge in them until we have buried Indiana Republicanism under 25,000 Democratic majority.

TURKEY FOR ONE.

Almost everybody seems to be satisfied that Hon. S. S. Cox will represent the great Republic at Constantinople. Mr. Cox unfortunately has the reputation of being a confirmed joker. We say "unfortunately" because this reputation obscures his better qualities and attainments, and he is not, therefore, appreciated as he should be by the people of the United States. The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Gazette pays him some very handsome compliments which we propose to use in extenso for the benefit of our readers. They are all the more reliable because they appear in a Republican paper of the strictest and straightest brand. "First, and best of all for him, it can be said that in all this long public service his name has never once been connected with a job, or with the interested support of questionable legislation. He has kept his record and his name stainless. His prominence on the floor, his influence and relation to the great commercial city of the country, could have been used immensely to his own advantage had he chosen to benefit himself. But he has lived through these temptations of Washington, constantly putting them aside and behind him, and has built up for himself a name as an incorruptible public servant." The correspondent speaks also of the regret which will follow when his place in Congress will be vacant. And in regard to his record he says that it is not a matter of party alone. Though always a consistent and often an extreme Democrat, yet, in general attainment, in variety of effort, in the support of measures looking to the general good, in practical work in legislation, in keen debate, in brilliant repartee, in parliamentary knowledge and skill in entertaining discussion, and ever ready wit, his position rises above party and belongs to that portion of the general history of the House of Representatives in which men of all parties take a pride. He has always been a student, a persistent reader, an industrious and entertaining writer, and always a gentle giant. He has been so long, so widely and so favorably known that his leaving is a matter of general personal interest and regret. The matter of party does not enter. Many of those who will miss him most are as pronounced in their Republicanism as he has been in his Democracy. But they honor him for his steadfast integrity and varied attainments.

The correspondent says that Mr. Cox has recently grown weary of the hum drum, and perhaps to him monotonous life of a Congressman. He has frequently been a candidate for the Speakership, but with little hope of success since the Eastern wing of his party has heretofore been inclined to take a more radical protection position than he could support, while the West had its own candidates. So, on account of his antagonisms in the Speakership contest he has not received for many years the recognition in committee positions to which his long membership and abilities entitled him. It is not strange that, after a service extending farther back than that of any other member, he should tire of being assigned to secondary positions when he has so long deserved the best. His service in Eastern lands will eventually yield rich returns to the public, since he can not fail to use his pen for its instruction and entertainment.

Although representing a New York city district, his earlier years in Congress were spent as the representative of an Ohio constituency. His father, Ezekiel Taylor Cox, was a prominent Ohio politician, and his grandfather, General James Cox, fought at Brandywine, Germantown and Mon-

mouth, and was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Sullivan, Treasurer of Ohio in 1817, and a man noted for probity of life. In his twelfth year S. S. Cox assisted his father in his law office at Zanesville, O., and when admitted to the Bar he knew the twenty ninth volume of Ohio laws almost by heart, and could draw any pleading without consulting Chitty. His grandfather, in his will, enjoined upon the boy the necessity of upholding Democratic institutions, and early his tastes were directed to politics. After his graduation in 1836, he studied law with the present Governor Hoadly, and with him went to Cincinnati, where both practiced. He went to Congress in 1856, at the age of thirty-two years, and served until 1863, repeatedly representing Clark County, a rabidly Republican district. He went to New York and lived a private life until 1869, when he again went to Congress from an Irish district, and has ever since remained a member.

KIDNAPING A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

We published yesterday a brief dispatch announcing that Robert Ireland, of New York City, had been kidnapped by agents of the British Government. He wrote to his wife that he had been enticed across the Canadian border by a man who gave the name of John Shields, and who was an English detective in disguise, and had been thrown into prison as a deserter from the British army. Mr. Ireland, almost beside himself with grief, hurried to the District Attorney's office. "My husband," she said, "was born in England, but his parents moved to Scotland when he was two years of age. He joined the British army before he was of age, and was attached to the pipers of a Highland regiment stationed near Ayr, Scotland. In 1876 he deserted, being worn out by harsh treatment and poor pay, and came to this city. Five years ago he became a citizen of the United States."

In the letter he wrote to his wife he said: "The man who met me at Buffalo said the date of the engagement was wrong. He said he would make it pleasant for me, and took me to see Niagara Falls. When he got me across the river into Canada he gave me over to the police. I don't know whether I can get this poster; they are watching me so closely. I am to be examined tomorrow and sent to England. I have been searched and all my letters and money have been taken. I had the decoy letter and other letters in my pocket, and they are gone. I have been taken before some man I don't know who he is. I asked him to let me go for my wife and children's sake, but he says the Government is going to take every deserter it can catch, and he is sorry for me, but he must obey orders. He said I would be taken at once to England. The Queen herself, he says, can not release me now. My God! This is terrible. Death only is worse than this."

This will probably grow into a very grave case, unless promptly and wisely handled by the administration at Washington. This man is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and the District Attorney of New York denounces the arrest and imprisonment as unjustifiable. It is always best, however, to keep cool upon all such occasions, until the Secretary of State and the Attorney General look up the law in the case, and decide what is the best policy to pursue. The District Attorney already referred to says: "This is clearly a case, supposing it is all that it appears, in my opinion, ought to receive prompt attention from the State Department. The deceiving of an American citizen to Canada, and his arbitrary imprisonment there, are bad enough, but in this case is added summary removal to England for trial on a charge that is nine years old, and where the defendant, being thousands of miles away from kindred and friends, can not make a successful defense. Granting that Ireland deserted from the British army, there can be little doubt, it seems to me, his arrest and imprisonment are unjustifiable. For nearly five years he has been an American citizen, and for most of that time in the public service here. Since he became a citizen of the United States he has not offended against any of the laws of England, civil or military, and as an unoffending citizen he is entitled to the protection of our Government."

NATURAL GAS.

Unless the dangers of explosion attending the rise of natural gas prevent, its general introduction over the country for purposes of fuel and light seems a certainty within the near future. Already the prices of gas stock in most of the large Eastern cities have taken several tumblers, owing mainly to the expectation that the natural article will soon supplant the manufactured. The expense of laying the necessary pipes for distribution from the wells in the gas territory to the cities and towns where consumed will be very great; but after this first outlay little money will be required to maintain the supply pipes and pay current expenses. Before the people will feel satisfied, however, to have this "new explosive" brought through their streets and into their homes a means must be discovered for detecting leaks or escapes of the natural gas. Whether this can be done is questionable, since this effervescing fluid is odorless, and can permeate the earth and air in the vicinity of a leak until quantities have gathered thereabout sufficient to produce an artificial earthquake, or a frightful explosion, if ignited, as recently illustrated at Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

A few weeks ago the Sentinel contained a lengthy article on the gas producing districts, taking the ground that this is a "gas age" in the physical condition of the world. Whether a constant flow from wells can be obtained sufficient to supply any considerable territory for consumption is another of the unsolved problems connected with the subject.

The "Burning Springs" of West Virginia, situated on the Big Sandy River, seventy miles from the Ohio, is a natural spring of gas which pours out from the cleft of a rock in a constant flow, the volume being a foot in diameter pouring out with a force equal to a pressure of perhaps thirty pounds to the square inch. For sixty years past this flow is known to have continued constantly at an unabated rate. This would seem to indicate a steady supply, which must flow not from an internal reservoir, but from a

generating process going on all the while in the bowels of the earth, and which can, therefore, be expected to continue.

If this new agent shall frighten gas companies into a reduction in the price of their illuminating fluid in cities and towns where they now charge exorbitant rates it will have served consumers and the public a good purpose. We fear, however, that Indianapolis is too remote from the wells for the gas company here to take the alarm as have the Eastern cities.

It looks as if we had drawn a prize in our new Minister to England. Those who know him best speak in the highest terms of him. He raised a mighty barrier to preferment when he decided to cast his fortunes in with the Democracy of a State so hopelessly Republican. "Since then," says the Springfield Republican, "he has been the finest orator and greatest lawyer in Vermont, a man of infinite wit and resource, and among aristocrats, most popular, out among the sturdy Republicans of Vermont the personification of brain power with none of the desires of most men to win public favor. His home in Burlington is a marvel of taste and elegance, and in it he enjoys the choice circle of the small coteries of wealthy and refined men in that city. Brought up in the most Democratic way, educated at Middlebury College, Mr. Phelps seems like an exotic in Vermont, so little has he in common with the people of that State."

SENATOR MARSHALL wanted to be funny yesterday in the Senate. He introduced the following resolution:

Whereas it appears that Indiana has at last been recognized, and a Democrat has secured the appointment as Postmaster at Greenfield; therefore, resolved, that the Senate do now adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

If dynamite had exploded under his chair he would doubtless have been less agitated than when he heard Senator Hilligan say "that all the Democrats who had gone to Washington to get office, none had shown a disposition to assassinate the President because they could not get what they wanted." The resolution was laid on the table.

There are no Gileuts in the Democratic party.

In case of the death of Jeff Davis Mr. Endicott must close the War Department. Old Jeff was the Secretary of War under Pierce.

And something more than that should be done. The force of the Capitol drafted in black would inadequately express the grief of this reform administration.—Commercial Gazette.

What if Longstreet had died while he represented Hayes' administration at Constantinople? Do you mean to say that the Republican administration would have taken no notice of the event?

PERSONALS.

FREDERICK HORN, a school-mate of Prince Bismarck, publishes an English country newspaper in Wisconsin. Like the German Chancellor, he is tall in stature and straight-forward in expression.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH is sixty-one years old, and has just finished her seven-year novel. She is under contract to Robert Bonner to write for him alone, and on demand, at \$8,000 a year.

THE venerable Parker Pillsbury is very proud of his record as an anti-slavery lecturer and orator, but indignantly denies the rumor of his return to the pulpit, which he vacated many years ago.

GENERAL BRAGG, of Wisconsin, looks more capable of making a temperance speech than a violent declaration of political love. He is of almost delicate stature, not the least bit nervous, and delights in slow, sledge-hammer repartee.

It is rather remarkable, but it is true that Jay Gould does not employ an amanuensis. He writes all his own letters. The word "all" does not signify "many," for Gould replies to very few letters, and the communications he does write are brief.

MRS. LANGTRY has put another \$25,000 into New York real estate, notwithstanding the recent statement that she can't act worth a cent. That makes \$115,000 she has salled in New York that way. In the face of these facts the word of the critic avails little.

THE Secretary of Mr. Spurgeon's Sunday-school lately made the following highly original suggestion: "It would be a very good thing if the scripture texts given to the infants were to be printed upon lozenges, instead of upon the little bits of pasteboard, as at present; for not only would the gifts be more highly valued, but it might be truly said: 'How sweet are Thy words unto my taste.'"

AT CONCORDVILLE, Ind., still stands the residence of Caleb Smith, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior. It is a yellow frame house, with a main portion and a smaller end, and probably cost \$3,000. Some small cedar trees are on the lawn before it. Smith's neighbors say he looked like Beecher in size and face. Lincoln was attracted toward him for his "cleverness," and from their mutual Indiana origin. In 1848 Smith was a great stunner for Harrison.

JAMES ENDICOTT has been a conservative Democrat for a good many years, but he was formerly a Whig, and belonged to the wing or clan of his party which remained Whigs for some time after the patriotic party bearing this name ceased to have an organized existence. But, inasmuch as Mr. Endicott cast his lot by natural selection with the Democratic party about the time that President Cleveland began to vote, his antecedents are certainly adequate to entitle him to a place in a Democratic Administration.—Boston Herald.

"MR. LAMAR is a great man," says Senator Allison, of Iowa. "He is well informed, and has that knowledge of public affairs which is so essential to their successful administration. He is a gentlemanly, dignified man. I believe him to be kind-hearted and fair. He has the reputation of being honest, and is able. If there were any criticism to be passed upon Mr. Lamar it would not be that he would be urged against his intellectual qualifications. It might be a question whether he has the health to carry

him through any task requiring severe labor, but of that he, of course, is a better judge than any one else."

MILL NEVADA is creating a veritable furor in San Francisco. She will sing on alternate nights with Patti in Chicago next week.

SENATOR STANFORD is getting applause from the Pacific slope for his letter to the Central Pacific recommending an effort on the part of the confederated roads to greatly reduce the fruit freight tariff.

SECRETARY LAMAR was much distressed by the death of Assistant Secretary Clark. "He was the noblest young man I ever knew," said the Secretary, "and if he had been spared his usefulness in the Interior Department would have elicited the admiration of the whole country. His death has given me the greatest shock of my life."

PROFESSOR TEASTER, of Nantes, employs the vapor of glycerine with great advantage when a cough becomes distressing or fatiguing. Fifty or sixty grammes are placed in a porcelain capsule and evaporated over a spirit lamp. An enormous amount of vapor is disengaged. In phthisis and various other affections much relief is gained in this way.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS said in Washington recently: "Everything is running like clock-work in my department. My predecessor left the office in good shape and there has been no need of reorganization. I find that the clerks are competent and attentive to business. I am enforcing the civil service rules. There will be no discharges of employees, except for neglect of duty."

WALT WHITMAN, who will be sixty-six years old in May, is in his usual physical condition. A friend says that, notwithstanding his paralysis, poverty, the embezzlement of book agents, the incredible slanders and misconstructions that have followed him through life, and the "quite complete failure" of his book from a worldly and financial point of view, "his equanimity and good spirits remain unimpaired, and he is to-day, amid bodily helplessness and a most meager income, more vigorous and radiant than ever."

LOVE rules a kingdom of contrasts. Heine, dreaming of angels, married a grisette. Freytag turned from courts to a kitchen, and espoused his housekeeper. Bacon, master of philosophy, was joined to a woman who had a loud voice and dressed like a chambermaid out on a holiday. What is more piteous than poor Keats pouring out all the typical luxuries of his soul to a common-place. Idolatry on the one side, a mingling of curiosity and vanity on the other.

CURRENT THOUGHT AND OPINION.

R. S. GANONG, of Seneca Falls, announces "a new departure" in the undertaking line. He has copyrighted an "undertaker's burial contract" by which he agrees, in consideration of the sum of \$2, to furnish a person dying within one year from date of contract with a \$75 funeral. This idea, though novel, seems to involve the same principle as life insurance companies.—Rochester Democrat.

It really would seem that the Legislature can not well hesitate to help the maimed soldiers of North Carolina. A Legislature that has been so liberal in responding to the claims of education and recommendations of officials, ought not to refuse to give some help to meritorious soldiers who were maimed for life in defense of what we all believed to be sacred and just, and in obedience to the call of North Carolina.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

DR. FELIX S. OSWALD earnestly maintains that instead of "cold weather," "raw March winds," "cold draughts"—in other words, outdoor air of a low temperature—"being the cause of colds or catarrhal affections, it is the warm, vitiated indoor air that is the cause, while cold outdoor air is the best cure. He declares that there is no doubt that by exercise a catarrh can be gradually 'worked off,' and that the combination of exercise, abstinence and fresh air will cure the most obstinate cold.—Philadelphia Record.

GENERAL HAZEN's reflections on the Secretary of War with reference to the Greely expedition justified the President in ordering a Court-martial. Malice will be charged, no doubt, as in the Swain case, but the charge will have as little foundation. When General Hazen presumed to place upon the Secretary of War the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greely party, he was probably guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."—Times Star.

A PLEASANT indication that the exclusiveness which has generally characterized the Episcopal Church is yielding to a more fraternal spirit, is afforded by the arrangement for ten services made by Dr. Fulton, rector of an Episcopal church in St. Louis. He has invited six ministers, representing as many Protestant denominations, to deliver a course of lectures on the "Christian Evidences" in his church on the Sunday evenings during Lent. It should be stated that Bishop Robinson gives the project his indorsement. The original purpose was to precede the lectures by extempore devotional services, but at the request of the several speakers full evening prayer will be read. Dr. Fulton is widely known as a faithful churchman, as well as a broad and catholic Christian.—Chicago Advance.

Easter Cards.

The ideal Easter design is the symbolic one. Charming as figures of dainty children are, there is no question that the meaning, breathed by flowers and buds, by the floating butterfly and singing bird, carry the lesson of Easter into a thousand hearts. In such designs it would be hard to find any to excel in significance and beauty the latest publications after Mr. Hamilton Gibson, and Miss Fidelia Bridges. Their names guarantee excellence, and the reproductions are essentially good. Walter Satterlee may be regarded as among the foremost of those who, taking a somewhat lower note, reach

the public by more realistic conceptions, and the Easter cards which bear his name form no exception to this rule.

Conundrum.

To the Editor of the Sentinel: Sir—Being a reader of your paper for a great while, I would like for you to inform me of those facts: Is the Cincinnati Enquirer a Democratic or a Republican paper, or is it half-and-half? To settle a dispute, please let me know.

STEVAN FIER.

Answer: We give it up.

The Republicans about Washington do not take kindly to the proposition to sell of the surplus carriages and horses which the extravagant habits of the last Republican administration had gathered in the various departments. A special of the 25th says:

Non-offending Republicans here sneer at the new secretaries for this move in the direction of economy. They say it is done for buncome, and they illustrate the narrow-mindedness of the policy by the fact that the surplus of carriages is sold at public expense, except in cases where the necessities of the public service require such an expenditure. The new secretaries are familiar with this abuse among the last, because it was the most apparent and least excusable of the many abuses which have gradually grown up under the loose reign of power held by one political party. They have also taken steps to ascertain the exact condition of their respective departments, and in the course of a few months they will discover, if the statements of some of the old employees of the government be true, that the many other ways in which a considerable amount of money can be saved to the government annually, without impairing in any degree the efficiency of the executive departments.

Mr. A. Southworth, of Wayne County, Ind., claims to be conversant with the wants of and financial circumstances of the laboring people of Indiana, and in a letter urges them to go South instead of West. He concludes as follows:

The sunspots of Italy have been conceded to be inferior to many of the variegated mountain ranges of the South, with their romantic scenery and inviting breezes, with its purity of soil, which cannot be found elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains. Thousands are famished with disease, some chronic, some in their infancy, who would be readily benefited by a change to a warmer climate, where the electrical condition of the uplands meets with response from the life-giving forces of nature. Thousands are living on mere pittance of wages, and are starving, and cities, who by dint of industry could just as well be lords of the soil and partakers of the fruits of the economy, are starving and perishing. A well filled life's bank, which would be an honor to posterity and an interest in the progress of the race, diffusing the principles of manual labor, which should be an organic part of the education of the masses, is being sacrificed to the insatiable right to earn and to enjoy, which is the creative element of our freedom, which is never to be lost sight of so long as we are free republican America.

Referring to the usual Wednesday receptions, a special to the Chicago Times says:

Mrs. Hendricks, receiving in the main parlor, at Willard's, had, as usual, the largest reception of the day, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. S. V. Niles, Mrs. Elliott, and Miss Morgan. The Vice President and Mrs. Hendricks will not hurry away from the city immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, but will linger here until the weather is more settled in Indiana. Mrs. Hendricks, being indisposed, and not seeing visitors, but her daughters did the honors of the house for her. Mrs. Manning received in her parlor at the Arlington, and had many callers. Attorney General and his mother, Mrs. Hubbard, received, assisted by Mrs. Jones, of Arkansas, and Miss Selby Garland.

"Dan" Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, carries a very level head. He said in a recent conversation:

It is my intention to conduct my office upon strict business principles. The present appointment is a big business institution, and I shall try and manage it as I would my own private business. In doing so, I shall not be guided by the more persons employed than I have need of their services. How much I shall reduce the present force I can not say, but I shall not be guided by the more persons employed than I have need of their services. We shall go slow and sure in this respect, so as not to cripple the work of the Department in any of its branches.

HAVERLY's ministers arrived from Europe on the 12th. The New York Sun says:

Jack Haverly's ministers got back from Europe yesterday morning. They did not swim back as wicked persons had suggested that they would, but had the whole of the cabin of the Anchor steamship crossed to themselves, and the larger part of the hold for their baggage. Each of the fifty-five travellers and their baggage, fresh, bright, looked as if he had just stepped out of a stylish London clothes. They will go and sing in Cincinnati. Mr. Haverly says he will send them abroad another season.

The Fort Wayne Journal says:

One would suppose from the abuse heaped upon Hendricks by the Republican press in consequence of the distribution of patronage, that he and Mr. Cleveland are the President. The efforts of the Republican press in this matter are all the more ridiculous when it is remembered that this is the first time since the inauguration of a more figure-head prior to the inauguration, and stated that he would have nothing whatever to do with the patronage. They talk differently now. Hendricks is trying to take care of his friends and nothing more. But why shouldn't he?

Bruce, the colored Register of the Treasury, will probably be removed. A Washington special says:

It is quite clear that the administration intends to remove R. K. Bruce, the colored ex-Senator, who is Register of the Treasury. The place is a very important one. The pretext which will be assigned for the removal of Bruce will be that he is not familiar with the duties of the office, and is probably the most incompetent man in the colored man given some other place where the duties are not so exacting.

What Killed President Harrison.

(Baltimore Herald.)

"There's President Harrison who died so quick after he got into the White House. They all say that he died from excitement, nervous prostration and all that. But the man who waited on him said he died from too much dinner."

"He had been in the White House but a few days when he told the waiter he had brought from Indiana to get him up what he called a regular old-fashioned North Bend dinner. That was Mr. Harrison's home in Indiana, and his order meant cabbage, pickled pork, fresh roast pork, peas, cucumbers and sweet potatoes, with corn meal fritters for desert."

"That was on a day that Mr. Webster had a long talk with him. Mr. Webster was in his cabinet, and he said: 'Harrison, don't let you, that dinner will.' Well, sir, he never saw a well mounted after that dinner. He had indigestion, headaches and swimming in the head, and they say his mind wasn't right till he died. It might have been something else, but I believe it was that dinner that caused his death."

The Mistress of the White House.

(The Evangelist.)

In looks Miss Cleveland reminds one of Anna Dickinson; perhaps because she wears her hair in the same style. Yet there is nothing mannish about her, and in private she is rather too modest than otherwise. Her voice is clear and her articulation distinct, making her a fine speaker. She has given frequent lectures at the Elmira Female College, which have been very popular with the young ladies. Her name is found in the last catalogue in the family as lecturer on "medieval history." The country may congratulate itself upon having so intelligent and public-spirited a Christian woman in the White House.